TEN MILLIONS INVOLVED.

THE TAX ON ALCOHOL USED IN THE ARTS NOT TO BE REMOVED.

The Select Committee of Congress Reports Against II-Senate Votes a Pension of \$50 a Mouth to Cassina M. Clay-Two Defents for the Mouse Appropriations Committee. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- In the Senate this morning the bill which passed the House yesterday appropriating \$175,000 for the relief of the people in the Yukon River country was taken up, and the Senate bill of yesterday (appropriating \$250,000, and differing in other re-

it, and a conference asked—the Senate conferees

being Senators Hawley, Carter, and Cockrell. Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) reported the testimony taken by the joint select committee on removing the tax on alcohol used in the arts. In answer to questions by several Senators Mr. Platt said that the committee had been unable to agree upon a report, except as to one proposition—that at this time and under existing circumstances Congress cannot legislate for the removal of the tax on alcohol used in the arts. As to himself, he was decidedly of the opinion that whenever it could be done under the conditions of the revenue, alcohol used in manufactures and the arts ought to be relieved from the burden of the present exorbitant tax, which represented 1300 per cent, on the cost of the

article, or 8 cents a gallon.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) said the tax could not be removed from alcohol used in the arts until Congress could see its way clear to getting revenue from other sources.

Mr. Platt's report was then laid on the table and ordered (printed.

and ordered frinted.

A bill app opriating \$250,000 for a public building in Tocoma, Wash., was passed.

A joint resolution was reported and passed accepting the invitation of the Government of Norwsy to heve the United States represented at the International Fish Exposition at Bergen in 1898 and appropriating \$20,000 for the purpose.

By unanimous consent one hour was given to By unanimous consent one hour was given to se passage of private pension bills. In that me 138 were passed, including one for a aughter of a revolutionary soldier, and one lying a pension of \$50 a month to Cassius M. lay of Kentucky, as Major-General in the inited States Army in the War of the Rebel-

lion.

The rest of the day's session was devoted to sulogies on the late Representative Holman of Indiana.

Mouse of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- The Committee on Appropriations was overruled twice to-day by parrow majorities while the House in the Con mittee of the Whole was considering the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. The committee had omitted from the bill appropriations for continuing the assay office at Deadwood, S. D., and the mint at Carson City. Nev., thus abolishing them after the close of the present fiscal year. On motion of Mr. Knowles the former State the committee voted to insert an appropriation of \$12,300 to continue the assay office, and on motion by Mr. Newlands voted to appropriate \$33,200 to maintain the mint at Carson City. The defeat, however, will be temporary only, as in the House the Republi-cans, whose absence to-day was responsible for the committee finding itself with a minority of supporters, will come to its relief and reverse

supporters, will come to its relief and reverse the action.

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.) criticised the action of the Committee on Appropriations, who continued an assay office at St. Louis, which received nothing but a little old jewelry in the course of the year, while refusing to continue one at Deadwood, the receipts of which are six millions of gold builion a year.

Mr. Cannon suggested that the "milk in the cocoanut" was the desire of the builion producer to saddle the expense of transporting his products to the mints upon the Government, thereby virtually making the Government pay him at the mining camps the New York or Philadelphia price for it.

Mr. Newlands (Sil., Nev.) asked Mr. Cannon what he would think of the policy of the Government if Ponnsylvania produced six hundred millions of gold and silver in equal parts and should transport that builion from Philadelphia to Carson City to be coined I The reverse of that, he said, was exactly what had happened. Six hundred millions of gold and silver produced in Nevada had been sent to Philadelphia for coinese.

Mr. Cannon rejoined that the point of the gen-

Ar. Cannon rejoined that the point of the gen-tleman might be well taken if there were any demand for the coin after it had been minted at Carson City, but to get it in circulation it would have to go back to the centres of population and

Mr. Bland asserted that the question went beyond the mere matter of expense. If gold were to be the solejmoneyof the republic, then it went to the monumental question of the amount of money that might be put in circulation by encouraging or discouraging gold mining.

The amendment was agreed to, 89 to 86, the amouncement of the vote being greeted with avalance.

suit that evoked Democratic applause.

This completed the consideration of the bill, with the exception of the paragraphs relating to the Civil Service Commission, and, at the suggestion of Gen. Bingham, the matter went over until after the holiday recess.

A joint resolution was agreed to increasing

A joint resolution was agreed to increasing the appropriation of \$50,000 for a Government building at the Omaha Exposition to \$62,500 and reducing the appropriation for a Government exhibit there from \$150,000 to \$137,500.

MANY OFFICES FILLED.

Ministers to Sweden and Siam, Secretaries of WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.-The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: William W. Thomas, Jr., of Maine to be Envoy Ex-

traordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Sweden and Norway. Hamilton King of Michigan to be Minister Resident and Consul-General of the United States to Stam.

Legation and Consul-General of the United States at Edgar O. Achorn of Massachusetts, to be Secretary

of the Legation of the United States at St. Peters-

To be Consuls of the United States-George H. Moulton of Colorado, at Demerara, British Guiana; Lewis Dexter of Rhode Island, at Leeds, England; Robert P. Pooley of New York, at St. Helena; Louis H. Ayms of Illinois, at Guadaloupe, West Indies: W. Stanley Hollis of Massachusetts, at Lourenco, Marquez, Africa; Levi S. Wilcox of Illinois, at Hankow, China; Chester Donaldson of New York, at Managua, Nieragua; Robert P. Skinner of Ohio at Marseilles, France; Frank W. Mahon of Iowa, at Reichenberg, Bohemia; Marshai Haistead of New York, at Birmingham, England; Harian W. Brush of New York, at Clifton, Ontario; Charles W. Merriman of Wisconsin, at Brockville, Ontario; Daniel E. Mc-Ginley of Wisconsin, at Athens, Greece; Lenard W. Livingston of Florida, at Cape Haytlen, Haytl; John C. Billheimer of Indiana, at Zaugibar, Zanzibar; John K. Pollari of Ohio, Consul-deheral at Montency, Mexico, James H. Cooper of New York, to be Collector of Customs for the district of Oswego, N. Y.

Alfred W. Brown of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise in the district of Boston and Charlestown, Mass.

Edward C. Buncan of North Carolina, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth district of North Carolina.

John Wel of California, to be Third Lieutenant in Africa; Levi S. Wilcox of Illinois, at Hankow,

Mel of Cattfornia, to be Third Lieutenant in the revenue cutter service.

Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

John Peterson, Collector of Customs for the Dis-

Tohn Peterson, Collector of Customs for the Dislifet of Mancsota.
Richard Le Bert, Surveyor-General of Colorado,
Registers of Land Offines—J. H. Battenfield, at Dardanelle, Ark., Jacob R. Friedheim, at Camden, Ark.;
James A. Laxton, at Montrose, Col.; Sum Gordon, at
Mill: a City, Mont.; August Doenitz, at Ashiand, WisReceivers of Fublic M. neys—John G. Chitwood, at
Yardanelle, Ark.; Edward A. Solutker, at Camden,
Ark.; George W. Warner, at Akron, Col.; Rudolph R.
Welch, at Topeka, Kan., George M. Laing, at Marshall, Minn.; James M. Rhoades, at Miles City, Mont.;
William R. Akers, at Allianes, New, Albert W.
Tho upson, at Clayton, N. M.; Neis Auli, y, at Ashiand.
Wis.

ls. Indian Agents-Hardland C. Baird, Santes Agency, I Nebraska, William H. Smead, Flatbead Agency, it ontans; Thomas P. Fuller, Flackfoot Agency, it ontain.

Navy—Passed Assistant Eurgeon Francis W. F.
Inter, to be a surgeon; Physinast r George H. Griffing.

be a pay hasp-ctor: Assistant Naval Constructors
bort procker, Frank W. Hibbs, and Elliot Show to

Also many appointments made during the rece including United States Marshals and Attorneys a

Changes in the Programme of Official Receptions at the White House.

WARRINGTON, Dec. 17 .-- A further change has been made in the programme of official receptions to be given by the President this winter. tions to be given by the President this winter.
Owing to the death of Mr. McKinley's mother,
no special function will occur at the White
House until Jan. 19, when the reception to the
Diplomatic Corps will be given. The date of the
dinner to the Supreme Court has been changed
from Feb. 9 to Feb. 8, that of the army and
navy reception from Feb. 16 to Feb. 11, and the
public reception from Feb. 23 to Feb. 22. For
the same reason the breakfast usually given to
the Diplomatic Corps on New Year's Day by the
Besterry of State at his residence will be

MAJOR ARMES'S COMPLAINT.

o Charges Conspiracy to Provent Mis Sec.

WARRINGTON, Dec. 17.-Assistant Secretary Meiklojohn of the War Department is investigating the case of Major George A. Armes, the retired army officer who alleges that he was prevented from securing the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, for gallant service against Indians. brough upfair means. In the papers filed by Major Armes with Mr. Metklejohn are statements of Gen. Hancock, Gen. Augur, Col. H. C. Corbin, and other officers testifying to his conduct in action. He alleges that he has been the subject of harsh injustice, through prejudice, pique, and combinations against me. renews his request that he be appointed Lieu-

tenant-Colonel by brevet. Major Armes tells in his statement of "a serious trouble" that began after he was pro-moted to a Captaincy in the Tenth Cavalry in April, 1866, for "a he and arduous fight with

"The latest phase of these troubles," he says, finds illustration in a memorandum from the "finds illustration in a memorandum from the War Department, Feb. 27, 1885, to which is appended an affidavit from William Johnson, and was part of the proceeding gotten up by the superior officers of my regiment to prevent my reappointment to the Captainey from which I had been so unjustly dismissed. The Johnson affidavit and similar netarious work and attempts to continue the outrage on me has long since been nullified by my reinstatement, but as an offset to the Johnson affidavit. I furnish an affidavit from Sergeant James Thornton, Company F, Tenth Cavalry, showing how a slanderous, lying, sworn statement was procured from him sgainst me. I also furnish an affidavit from said Thornton altogether reversing his first statement."

said Thornton altogether reversing his first statement.

The smildavit to which reference is made says that "during the month of March, 1895, Lieut. Duval of the artillery at Fortress Monroe, Va., came after me and took me before a notary public by the name of Groom, I think, and asked me to sign a paper which had been fixed up by some one, and I did not know what it was at the time, but the Lieutenant said it was something about Captain, meaning Major Armes, and I signed it, as I thought that it was all right to do, but if it reflected on him in the least I did not intend it should, for I could not say a word against him, for he was a good officer to me and all the men, and one of the best and bravest Indian fighters on the plains."

The Number Increased from 8,694 in 1890 to

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.-In a report to the State Department William Haywood, the United States Consul-General at Honolulu, gives some interesting information about the Hawaiian sugar crop, which this year is estimated at 248,566 tons, an increase of twelve tons over last year. The reports of labor, says Mr. Haywood, show that the planters have had more trouble than usual on account of desertions, especially with the Japanese. Of the 22,000 laborers employed on sugar plantations, 11,394 were Japanese, 6,861 Chinese, 1,902 Poru-guese, and 1,356 Hawalians, Mr. Haywood says the Japanese seem to be preferred by the plant-ers, seventeen of whom favor their employment, against six for Chinese, six for Portuguese, four for both Chinese and Japanese, and two for

for both Chinese and Japanese, and two for Hawaiians.

In view of the contention of the United States that Hawaii has been flooded with Japanese in the last few years and the denial of the Japanese Government that this is true, some figures propared by the Attornoy-General of Hawaii and included in Mr Haywood's report are interesting. In 1890 the Japanese laborers numbered 8,624 out of a total of 18,959 laborers employed on sugar plantations; 13,019 out of a total of 20,536 in 1892; 13,684 out of a total of 21,294 in 1894; 11,584 out of 20,095 in 1895, and 12,893 out of 23,782 in 1896. The Chinese laborers were 4,517 in 1890 and decreased to 2,617 in 1892. They numbered 6,289 in 1896. The Poptuguese and Hawaiians varied very little in numbers. ortiguese and Hawahans varied very little in unibers.

One significant statement is made in Mr. Hay-

wood's report. He says that there were ten cases of trouble with Japanese laborers to every single case of trouble with Chinese.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION. The Movement to Restore the Monarchy In

Washington, Dec. 17 .- Loren A. Thurston, ormer Minister of Hawaii to the United States. said to-day that he had not heard of the alleged plot to overthrow the Dole Government in Hawail in case the annexation treaty fails of ratification. He did know, however, that the ten native Hawaiians who are in Washington to oppose the treaty are outspoken in advocating a restoration of the monarchy. He said that the money that might be put in circulation by encouraging or discouraging gold mining.

The amendment was agreed to, 89 to 86, the announcement of the vote being greeted with applause.

On the amendment appropriating \$32,300 for the maintenance of the mint at Carson City the discussion branched off into the general financial field. Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.) said he would favor the maintenance of the mint because he wanted it fully equipped for that auspicious period, to be inaugurated in 1961, when, under the Democratic Administration of President Hyran, the United States should restore the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver. [Applause.]

The amendment was agreed to, 83 to 77, a result that evoked Democratic applause.

This completed the consideration of the hill.

THEY FELL AT BUENA VISTA.

Proposition to Purchase the Ground Where American Soldiers Are Buried. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- Replying to an inquiry, the President to-day transmitted to the Senate the recommendation of Secretary Sherman for the purchase of the ground near Sal tillo, Mexico, in which are buried the American soldiers who fell in the battle of Bucna Vista. soldiers who fell in the battle of Bucna Vista. The inquiry was due to reports that the bones of those soldiers, owing to washing of the soil, were exposed to view, and that the condition of the cemetery was a disgrace to this country.

Consul Woessner at Saltillo writes the Stato Department that there are no bones exposed now. Some were washed out years ago, but were collected and deposited in the charminouse of the City Cemetery. He says the grounds, which belong to private parties, are in state of dilapidation, and the mud wall which surrounds them has fallen down. The bones yet buried there are likely to be washed out by heavy rains. He recommends the purchase of the land.

THE ANTI-SCALPING BILL. Commercial Travellers Say Its Passage Would

Save \$7,500,000 Yearly to Them Alone. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.-The House Interstate

and Foreign Commerce Committee to-day heard arguments by George McKenzie, representing the Ticket Brokers' Association, against the passage of the Anti-scalping bill. He took pracically the same grounds used in his argument resterday before the Senate Committee.

Mr. Burt W. Lyon, manager of the Commer dal Traveller of St. Louis, said that the greater number of the commercial travellers were in avor of stopping the operations of ticket scalp rayor of stopping the operations of ticket scalp-ors, because it would mean a saving of \$7,500, 000 yearly to them alone. They were able to tray-el now at the rate of 2% cents per mile by pur-chasing their tickets of the broker, the railroad charging 2% cents; but if the business was made illegal the railroads would issue mileage tickets at 2 cents per mile, saving the drummers a quar-ter of a cent for every mile.

Steamer Alliance Beleased by Venezuela. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.-Frank B. Loomis United States Minister at Caracas, telegraphe the State Department to-day that the steamer Alliance had been released. This statement in regard to the case of the Alliance was made by

the department: "The Alliance, a steamer sailing under the "The Alliance, a steamer salling under the Dominican flag but owned by L. R. Smith, a United States citizen residing in Cursocs, was on June 21 last driven, by stress of weather and short supply of coal, to the Meracabo bar and there seized by the Venezuelan authorities. The National Court of Finance at Marscaibo on Aug. 14 exonerated the master and ordered the release of the vessel, which, however, was held pending the appeal taken by the Public Procedutor before the Supreme Court. The finding of the Jower court was confirmed on or about Dec. 5."

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.-The State Depart ment has been informed by W. F. Powell, United States Minister to Hayti, that William P. Clyde & Company of New York have extended their line of steamships to the port of Haytis. A

their line of steamships to the port of Haytis. A to monthly service has been promised. Mr. Powell says that this is the first line carrying the United States flag to Hayti whose vessels have American registry.

An effort is being made by Senators Mitchell and Speener of Wisconsin to secure the trescence of President McKinley at the celebration to be held in Milwaukee next June in honor of the semi-cente mist of the State's accession to the Union. Secretary Algar has already consented to order the troops at Fort Sheridan to Milwaukee to take part in the celebration.

High-Grade Plumbing Fixtures. The Mayer-Sniffen Co., Ltd., 5 East 19th st .- 4du.

TWO LONE 1804 DOLLARS.

IF MR. DILLY SEYMOUR OF MONTANA HAS A THIRD IT'S A PRIZE.

Where the Original 20,000 Bellars of 180 Went To Is a Pet Mystery of Cela Collectors, but Africa Is Suspected of Maying Gobbled Thrm-180,000 Lost 1804 Half Dollars. Numismatists in this city are greatly inter-

ested in the report that another of the 1804 silver dollars has turned up, this time in the posession of a bartender in Chateau, Mon. Once apon a time there were 20,000 of these dollars. Every one of them, according to some authorities, has disappeared, and the two known to be collections are said to be dollars struck from the 1804 die at a later date, a performance which would have brought its contrivers to prison had they been caught. Where the rest went is part of the great coin mystery of that year. At present the 1804 dollar is priced at \$2,000, although sums ranging as high as \$8,000

have been offered for it. Of the two dollars bearing the 1804 date now known to be in existence, one is owned by L. E. Altwein of St. Joseph, Mo., who, after long nocotiations, bought it from an Illinois man for \$1,000. That was several years ago. The other was in the collection of Parmice, the noted Boston numismatist and collector. He paid \$750 for it some time in the 70's, but could undoubtedly have sold it for more than three times that amount. At one time the Government was in negotiation for it, but the negotiations fell through. When the Parmlee collection was sold at auction in this city soveral years ago the famous dollar was not a part of it. From ime to time reports of other 1804 dollars have

time to time reports or other 150s and analysis been circulated, but they invariably turned out to be either without foundation, or to refer to bad counterfeits.

What has become of the 20,000 1801 either dollars! That is the question over which numismatists have pondered and explored. The theory which seems to be best borne out by facts is as follows, based on the undoubted fact that there were 20,000 of these coins struck off in the year 1804, which is sufficiently attested by records. At that time we were engaged in a war with Tripoli, and our marines cruising about the northern coast of Africa had to no paid. A certain member of Congress made to a compaid. A certain member of Congress made to a compaid. A certain member of Congress made to a compaid the control of the con

that I Sot dollar had been going the rounds long, it is hardly possible that it would have escaped the notice, either at first hand or through mention of some vigilant numismatist, particularly as the appearance of any coin of that age is unusual and likely to be remarked. Whence the dollar came Mr. Seymour does not know, but each one of several enthusiastic fellow townsmen is willing to swear that it belonged to him and was passed by mistake, as he well knew that it was valuable. Its present owner will not give it up for less than \$2,000 of the ordinery dollars or their equivalent.

Changing the date of coins is an art by no means unknown, and it is possible that the Montana specimen is an instance of this. Mr. W. F. Willis of Brooklyn, a collector and expert numismatist, in speaking of artificial changes in coins, said yesterday:

"A skilled workman, with the proper tools, can change the date of a coin so skilfully that it is extremely difficult to detect the marks of the work. For instance, you will find in many collections cents of the year of 1815. No cents of that date were ever struck off, but collectors wishing to have a complete set of coppers have the figures on the 1845 cent changed to 1815. I have also seen an 1804 cent which had been changed. I suppose a dollar of another issue might possibly be changed to 1815. I have also seen an 1804 cent which had been changed. I suppose a dollar of another issue might possibly be changed to 1804, although I could not say with certainty without looking up engravings of the coins. Certainly the prize for making such a deception effectual is a great one. In all the altered coins, lowever, there are certain marks aside from the date by which an expert can discover the deception. As for the value of a genuine 1804 dollar, I believe that many prices have been offered, but I I should say that anything above \$2,000 was an adequate price."

GAGE'S CURRENCY REFORM.

The Secretary Further Explains His Hill to the House Banking Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.-Secretary Gage ap eared again before the Committee on Banking and Currency this morning and continued the explanation of his bill submitted yesterday. The first section discussed was that to permit national banks to take out additional circulating notes to the amount of 25 per cent., based upon their assets. In case of any default in the redemption of these notes by the banks, the bill provides that the Treasury shall pay them from fund derived from an annual tax of 2 per cent. paid by the banks on this circulation.

So far in the history of the system, said Secretary Gage, 330 banks have falled. Had they been closed out by the Government, as contem-

tary Gage, 330 banks have falled. Had they been closed out by the Government, as contemplated in the bill, it is estimated that the Government would have been obliged to make good a deficit of \$194,000. But against this, had these banks taken out the circulation provided for in the bill for the period of their average life, eight years, they would have passed into the Treasury \$2,600,000.

In answer to questions by Mr. Newlands of Nevsda, the Secretary said that in his opinion the tendency to make long term contracts payable in gold was due to distrust on the part of the people of the ability of the Government to maintain the parity of all money. It would not be desirable for the Government to prohibit the enforcement of these gold contracts; it was not desirable for the Government to interfere any further than its absolutely necessary between citizens in making contracts. His bill did not require the redemption of national bank notes in gold, because no Government should recognize any money as of a higher or more desirable value than its own obligations.

To Mr. Cox of Tennessee Secretary Gage said that the Treasury Department was spending \$70,000 a year trying to induce the people to take silver dollars, but they won't have them beyond a certain sum, about fifty millions. He expressed, also, the fear that in the hear future ons degree.

Should there be a recurrence of conditions ob-

degree. ould there be a recurrence of conditions ob-

Should there be a recurrence of conditions obtaining in 1883, when a doubt arose in this country and claswhere as to the kind of money in which the flowerment would redeem its obtained by the second of the condition of the second of the sec

LIFE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

The actor just now on trial for beating his wife has been liberally exploited by the yellow journals as a "matinee idol," and that is just what E. J. Ratcliffe never was. There are some actors in New York to-day who are admired by the young women that go to matinee performances, and the most popular of these used to be Edward Sothern. Whether he will retain that favor after his marriage is a question yet to be answered. Some of New York's other attract large audiences of women to the matiattract large audiences of women to the matinecs, and to-day Faversham, Hackett, and Richman are the leaders in this respect. But Ratcliffe was never at any time one of the actors
who gained popularity with the young women
who go to the theatre to feast their eves on the
hero while the curtain is up and nibble caraincis
while it is down. He was never placed in roles
that made it possible for him to gain their sympathy. Nor was he ever prominent in piays
that appeal to the matinee audiences. Barring a brief experience at the Lyceum Theatre, Ratcliffo has been associated chiefly with
melodramas of a kind not particularly liked by
women. In these, moreover, he was never a hero,
and there never was a villain beloved of the matinée audiences. But there was a way of describing the actor that was incorrect, and the
yellow journals adopted it. The fact that notoriety is recognized as a damaging influence
in an actor's career is shown by the fact that
Charles Coghlam will not have Mr. Ratcliffe in
his company next week. It is undoubtedly
true that much notoriety has a bad effect on
the public, but it is usually not of a very lasting nature. It was only a few years age that
Mr. Coghlan found that it might be best for
him to jostpone his appearance at the Fifth
Avenne Theatre until the public was prenared
to devote all of its attention to his acting. He
was a prominent figure just then in a matter
not concerned with his protessional duties.
Both incidents are in a high degree typical of nees, and to-day Faversham, Hackett, and Rich-

When the Board of Aldermen'finishes chang ing the names of the streets now under consid eration it would be a public benefit to call the attention of somebody with authority to the names of the uptown apartment houses. A man who builds a flathouse is at liberty to call whatever he cares to, although "The Pearl"

or "The Maude" might to uninformed persons eem no appropriate title for the residence of ever moderately serious persons. As if these names were not bad enough, a new plague has arisen, and the names of popular signers and operas are in daily increasing use for the titles of these buildings. "The Meiba," offering six rooms and a bath, steam heat, and free gas, "The Norbuildings. "The Meiba," offering six rooms and a bath, steam heat, and free gas, "The Nordica," with the same attractions, and "The Lohengarin" with possibly a somewhat smaller rent, are natural results of the present system of naming uptown houses. Probably nobody could interfere and the only rebuxe to the landlords might be the reluctance of the public to move into houses burdened with such titles. But such action on the part of the public is delayed by the fact that there are numbers on the houses as well as names, and it is not wholly necessary to describe one's residence by the fact that there are numbers on the houses as well as names, and it is not wholly necessary to describe one's residence by the title which happens to please the owner's taste. New York apartment houses were first named almost entirely after English counties and towns, and the substantial dignity of those words has never since been duplicated. The tender "Gladys" "Pearl," and "Maude" came much later, and when the opera singers are exhausted there may be something more dreadful still in store.

The circumstances of Miss Sibyl Sanderson's

The circumstances of Miss Sibyl Sanderson's narriage in Paris to Antonio Terry were quite unlike what might have been expected in connection with any well-known stage celebrity. Miss Sanderson became Mrs. Terry in a convent cratic families as pupils and boarders. The arrangements for the wedding were made so quietly and the character of the ceremony so simple that only two or three persons in the building knew what had taken place, Mrs. Terry is said to have made plans to return to the stage after her honeymoon. She is to sing in Paris in a series of semi-private concerts, and may later appear in opera. All her engage ments to appear this winter in Italy have been cancelled. Another young American who is as proud of her high notes as Sybid Sanderson used to be is just now in Paris studying to take a real place among singers after her remarkable career of two years in this country. Ellen Beach Yaw is in Paris learning to sing, and this will be news to some persons who may have heard the most remarkable press agent story that was ever devised to boom a waning favorite. This story was that Miss Yaw, in straining for a high note, had burst a blood vessel and died immediately. This was too appaling an effort on the press agent's part to mid very general acceptance, and the effect of the denials which were to appear promptly was quite lost, as the unsympathetic public refused to become excited over the dreadful fate which was said to have overtaken the young soprano. Miss Yaw, having made, through the remarkable adverments to appear this winter in Italy have been cited over the dreadful fate which was said to have overtaken the young soprano. Miss Yaw having made, through the remarkable advertlement of which she was the subject, a comparable if not extravagant fortune, retired to Paris, where she is now making her preparations for a debut under somewhat more dignified surroundings, and it is said that on her return she will appeal to the public with some stronger claims to its consideration than a few notes which, if very high, were so thin that it would have needed a megaphone to make them audible in a theatre of ordinary size.

New York is following London in many particulars, and the last development of our similarity to English practices is the action of a fashionable milliner, who announces that her business has been turned over to a stock company, that the shares have been assigned, and that she will be controlled in the future by a responsible set of officers and a dignified Poard of Governors. Only a few months ago the fanous Virot house of Paris, long one of the fashionable bonnet shops of the city, was made into stock company with a capital of \$2,000,000. In the present instance the milliner, who was for years on Fifth avenue, announces that she will retire, and it is probably true of the new co upany that only the old name will be used. The organization of the English millinery companies which do so large a business in this country is so newhat on the same fashion as that of the companies that play for years in the variety theatres and are always known by the name of some woman. Such a person, in many cases, does not exist at all, and the name is only a trademark used to attract attention. It has been found that even, considering the longevity of the vaudeville singer, it is safer to use a name than rely on the personality of some actual person. The same plan is followed here in the case of half a dozen of the millinery shops. The French names on the doors are selected only with the idea of finding something which sounds Parisian and has not been used before. The first instance of a New York woman's undertaking anything of the kind has just been announced. Similar to this plan, however, was the action of the young widow who opened a bonnet shop and put her husband's coat-of-arms on the window. When she married about a year later the question of the husband's coat-of-arms on the window. When she married shout he control of the shop another young woman who had married into the same family, and in spite of her divorce continued to bear the name. for years on Fifth avenue, announces that she

The National Sculpture Society is determined that it shall know what the public thinks of its actions so far as they are recorded in the newspapers, and if a word of comment ever esapes this body it is not the fault of an industrious clipper who devotes himself to letting the members of the society know what is ex pected of them. Consequently the meetings of pected of them. Consequently the meetings of the society are always certain to be interesting from one point of view. Hung on a bulletin board are clappings from newspapers all over the country, and as these are not all favorable, the pociety gets an unprejudiced view of what the country thinks of it. But the reading of these comments is usually wholly pleasant, as the newspaper criticisms are in the main highly commendatory. It is an interesting sight to see the members gather for the needings and observe the way in which, after leaving their coats and hats in the ante-room, they saunter slowly up to the bulletin board and view the latest batch of press opinions about them and their work.

Even the social worm has been known to turn and one instance of such rebellion was seen when an attempt was made to reorganize the old Opera Club on a new basis. The proposed plan would have made it necessary for the members o pay for a season of five weeks only \$25 less han what was formerly char, := I when the reguar season lasted thirteen weeks. Naturally there was no particularly enthusiastic response to the Secretary's notice, and the plan was abandoned. Enterprises depending on their social backing for success meet with greater difficulty now than they did a few years ago. Merely because there may be a glamour of fashion about an endertasking there are few persons willing to may five times as much as would ordinarily be expected of them for the same thing. Several undertakings this winter have proved that. It is true enough that to succeed in New York certain forms of entertainment have to become fashionable; but to be merely fashionable is no longer enough. There must be some return for the subscription. For two years past the undertakings expected to thrive merely because they were fashionable have not succeeded so well as they might have for another reason. In the desire for a large subscribers the bars have been let down and the crowd that has hurried in has somewhat damaged the high social quality of the gatherings. So without the best entertainment or the most modish people, the privilege of paying a large subscription fee is not as much appreciated as it was. o the Secretary's notice, and the plan was

NOTES ON TWO NEW PLAYS.

MERITS IN "THE HIGHWAYMAN' AND "A WARD OF FRANCE."

Funny Men in the Comto Opera-A He

Scene in the Eleteric Brams - Several Fresh Things on the Vandeville Stage. The distinctly comic characters of "The Highwayman" are more than one-half the full cast, leaving in the list of romantic folk Capt, Scarlet, though he is a typical Irish here, quick and cutting with witty retorts. Chief of the funmakers is Constable Foxy Quiller, who is a broad caricature of a detective and a beadle, the analytical processes of the one and the intense self-esteem, pomposity, and cowardice of the other coming in for extravagant hits. His communings with himself are audible, and with his asides are the most laughable lines of the play. He has a trick, too, of describing his own small doings, and the gestures that accompany them, in the language of a yellow-covered novel, always taking intense satisfaction in this self praise. Six satellites surround him, and to them he is continually volcing his own praises, or advising them to suspect and watch innocent persons. These chaps are in rags and tatters for the first act, later are in gypsy costume, and at the end of the opera Foxy Quiller mourns that the real culprit is detected before the constables have exhausted their supply of disguises. Jerome Sykes makes of this pompous ignoramus a very amusing personage. Perhaps his most laughable line is his description of palpably false whiskers worn by a secondary comic character. With an air of a deep sage, he says: "If ever I saw criminal whiskers, these are those, Other comic folk are Harry Macdonough and Nollie Braggins, who are respectively 'ostler and barmaid, and are cockneys in speech. and barmaid, and are cockneys in speech. She is an intense admirer of the 'croes of penny dreadfuls, and she agrees to marry the 'ostler if he will become a highwayman. He is but one of three to don searlet mask and cloak and to John the real Capt. Searlet in awaiting the arrival of the next coach. Two of the initators come together and their meeting is witnessed by the 'ostler, whose head sticks out from the trunk of a hollow tree, wherein he is wrestling with a nest of bees and shaking with fear. Later each of the three counterfelt outlaws is captured, the genuine one escaping to pose as an Irish nobleman, who appears in the last scene of the piay as a rei-faced, excitable chap of the sort who wave shilledals and spread their coat fails to be stepped on. Librettist Smith is to be commended for avoiding topical songs and slang, but he has chung to one mossgrown convention—the eccentric innkeoper, bald but for a few impossible tuffs of hair and bumpy poll and visage. His lines, however, are few, and so are his moments of skipping about from one leg to the other, rubbing his hands, and wagging his head almost off, Just as his forerunners have done time and again.

In the fourth act of "A Ward of France" the In the fourth act of "A Ward of France" the

three national elements of the play are more conspicuous than in any other part of the drama. The French and the Spanish flags are seen on the stage, and, while it is not visible, the suggestion of the banner of the United States is quite as forcible. This comes not so much in the speech of Villars as in the music of fife and drum board in the distance when Gov. Claiborne's troops land at New Orleans. It is that "Yankee Doodle" which arouses the same enthusiasm in the audience at Wallack's that it might be expected to create in assemblages more easily affected than those of Broadway by what is merely an appeal to patriotic sentiment, although the episode is introduced artistically. The scene shows a fête in the palace of Gov. Calve, the Spanish representative. On one side of the stage is his house, and the light streams through the open doors into the courtyard. Torches are burning on the house and in the apertures of the wrought iron fence. In the background is a church, and high up its steeple burns a red light. A sentry is placed there to give the alarm when Jean Lafitte's troops seem likely to gain the ascendancy in the struggle for the city. To satisfy himself that all is safe, Villars gives his watcher the signal to ring the quarter earlier that he may be sure that the man is watching. The

may be sure that the man is watching. The chime rings as his handkerchief waves, and the effect of the incident, so unexpected and novel, helps the atmosphere of portent and imminence which fills the act.

But it is in the clash of the characters that the interest is really centred. Here their various destinies are almost worked out to their natural ends. The Spanish Governor is to retire, and he expects to be succeeded by the French emissary of Bonnarte. But in reality the province of Louisiana has been acquired by the United States. The innocent girl has by the action of Villars been rescued from Zabet and taken to the Governor's palace. The American troopers surrounding him make possible the rescue of the girl, although be does not know that she is his daughter. In the meantime the priest who knows the secret of her birth has come to New Orleans, and it is only from him that Villars learns who his daughter really is. No some does he discover that than Jean Lagitte and his mother only from him that Filler's learns who my daughter really is. No somer does he dis-cover that than Jean Lafitte and his mother enter in order to claim the girl. The hope of De Laussatt is to return her to them through the force of his political power, which he thinks is Laussat is to return her to them through the force of his political power, which he thinks is to commence on the next day. But the troops of the United States have in the meantime landed to bring Gov. Chiborne there, and Fiblurs has explained the purchase. So it is the power of the United States represented in her fother which had throughout the play knowingly and unconsciously protected Flower Moyne, the heroine. It made it possible for her to escape from Zabet, and it acknowledged itself just in time to keep her from the bands of Laffle, who had come to love her, and would have been powerful enough to have got her again but for the influence of the United States. In the tableau that ends the act the Patace. In the tableau that ends the act the representatives of France and Spain are on the side of Laftle. But he is the prisoner of the United States troops when the act comes to an end.

The scene in the room of Zabet introduces first the suggestion of the triumph of the American soldiers. To the prophetess has gone Filars because she has intimated that she might give him information about his daughter. The girl in reality is in the house. The followers of Losite are determined that she shall not escape, and Zabet exhorts them to keen the girl in reality is in the house. The followers of Lasite are determined that she shall not escape, and Zabet exhorts them to keen the girl in her power. They seem to have accomplished their task, until Filars, seeing that there is an ambush laid for him, calls in the troops that he has brough for such a result of his visit to the fortune teller. The end of that phase of the play comes when New Orleans is in reality owned by our country.

are entirely successful exhibitors, yet who are singularly lacking in grace. They are the De Kocks, three men and a woman, the boy whe first appeared with them having been retired soon afterward. The men wear ill-fitting black mits that look as if they had been rolled in the dust of scores of stages, their derby hats are of the low-crowned variety that the vandeville loker describes as "fried egg lids," and their features are pronouncedly Teutonic. The big gest of the lot is about as wide as he is long and as graceful as the men of much the same figuro who perch atop brewers' wagons, but he knows his business. Because of his weight he is the under man, and his strength is prodigious. In one of his feats he and a companion clasp hands,

Koster & Bial's has a squad of acrobats who

under man, and his strength is prodigious. In one of his feats he and a companion clasp hands, the smaller man springs upward and in a moment is heels in air supported at arms' length. The big man next lies down upon his heek, all the while balancine his mate above him, then rises to his feet again, and lastly, crocks and straightens his own arms several times to prove that he has strength left. The woman's muscle is equally as ustoujehing, for she holds one of the men above her head without apparent effort, though her inning is short.

But the feat that interests the audience most is one that is accombanied by "society maners." Its here is a man of medium size whose eyes are too close neighbors, with a result that his smiles of conciliatory sweetness are comical leers. He gets in a long one and then stands a mate on his head upon his own nate and balances him there. Next he sits down at a table, lights a eigarctic, puts his hands in the nockets of his misshapen trousers with the manner of a lordly villain and smokes with a heavy weighted airiness that is extremely comical. Finally he selzes the woman and waltzes, hu with no light-some step, for he has held his fellow up so long that his small eyes twinkle alternately with sweetness and apprehension. For the effort of his recall he again puts his hands in his pockets, crooks his chlows to an exquisitely precise angle and stands on his head, giving his hody a sidewise whirl as his feet leave the floor. In consequence he suins himself like a top, and when his winding dies away sufficiently to let him down he humps to his feet and back to his head for another spin. After a half dozen very rapid whirls he gets to his feet, his hands still in his pockets and his grin a veritable beacon. His bows disclose that the hiar on the top of his head is growing thin, and small wonder.

Two of this week's specialists at Keith's are new to these parts, and their doings are about as little alike as is possible even in the variety shows where the constant aim is to be different from every one else. One of the two is Rudinoff, a newly imported Parisian, and the other is a small child, in whose youth lies the explanation of her being a stranger here. Of the two the man from over-seas is far nearer to the conventional, his inning being filled with singing,

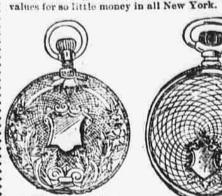


WATCHES FOR EVERYBODY

guarantee every one we sell. Our advice to our customers always is:

Buy the best watches you can find. Don't give "him" or "her" a watch that will play out in a few weeks. Watches are meant to keep time—a timepiece that won't keep time is as bad as none. Lambert's Watches keep time, the right time, all the time. We know exactly what is in every case in every watch in our immense assortment, and we tell you the exact facts. We know that every movement in every watch is the best of its kind. Buy a watch of us and you know exactly what you get. Our full guarantee is behind it. Twenty years of success, satisfaction and good repute are behind it.

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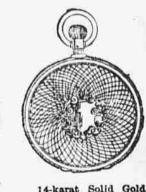




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and with finger shadows thrown upon a screen. It all has the characteristics that have marked the specialties of other French performers in the specialties of other French performers in the same line, and much of the material is similar. By attaching a rubber cap to the end of a lighted cigarette, he throws on the screen a shadow of his hands that looks like a men sucking, even to puffing out the smoke and blowing it through the figure's nose. His two shadow sweethearts' too, who meet at the door of a house, represented by a shadow of his hat, have a bout at kissing beside which the Neth-ersole spasms aren't a circumstance. But much more amusing than these variations of a familiar specialty is the way the man makes capital from his unfamiliarty with English. That may be considerable, but it's not as great as he'd have it appear. When he announces that he will imitate a canary bird he besitates at the words, and for "blackbird" and "duck" he first uses the French equivalents and then gives the badly pronounced English words, after pretending that he has been prompted by the plano player. That worthy, however, isn't an actor, and makes no pretence whatever of giving cues, which the other does not need.

The child is Gertie Cochran, a tot who looks to be 8 years old, who is announced as a "memorizing prodigy." She has a bright, pert face, and besides having stored in her small head a large supply of strangely assorted facts, is ready with retorts upon such questioners as get outside proveribed limits. Her first questioner is her companion, who reads a long list of Biblical queries. These the child answers quickly, throwing her head back and shouting at the top of her tiny voice. Statistics of population are given with the same readiness, and finally the child is turned over to the audience. Permissible questions are the population of any city of the United States of over 100,000 inhabitants, and the capital of any State in the Union or of any country in the world. Querists who hit on small cities or on territories without established capitals, or in any way get outside the field of her memorized facts, come in for retorts that bring the laugh on them and make the speaker seem prematurely old and more a prodigy of pertness than of intellect.

ASKS UNCLE SAM TO PAY THE LOSS. Claims of a Steamer for Lors Sustained by Rea-

dering Assistance to an American. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.-An unusual claim was transmitted to Congress to-day by the President. It was made by the owners and Captain of the Norwegian steamer Nicaragus, and is based largely on the ground of sentiment and justice. The steamer, with a cargo of bananas, was about leaving Bluefields during the troubles there two years ago, when John McCafferty, an American citizen engaged in business there, apscaled to the Captain for passage to the United States, saying that his life was in danger States, saying that his life was in danger. The Captain declined, on the ground that the presence of a passenger would subject the vessel to quaranthe, whereupon McCafferty asked to be put on board the United States emiser Columbia, then in the harbor. The commander of the cruiser declined to receive McCafferty, and he was taken by the Nicaragua to Mobile, where the vessel was detained five days in quarantine. The carge was partly smoled by the detention, and the owners and Captain of the Nicaragua were compelled to stand the loss, amounting to about \$5,700. They acknowledge that they have no legal claim upon this G vernment, but allege that the loss was sustained inrough assistance rendered an American citizen whose life was in danger, and appeal to the equitable and kindly consideration of the Government.

ROBBED AT THE Y. M. C. A.'S. Overcont of a Holland House Guest Stolen to the Reading Room.

M. Kaltenbach, a guest at the Holland House, went to the reading room of the Twenty-third street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association on Thursday afternoon. He placed his overcoat on a chair near him, but when he came to leave the building the garment had disap-peared. In the pocket of the coat were some papers of personal value, and he has offered a reward in the hope that they, at least, may be reward it to returned.

It was said at the Y. M. C. A. building that cases of this kind happen occasionally. The association is not responsible, however, as it provides a room where coats may be checked, and has posted notices that visitors must look

Preparing for Brooklyn's Obsequies.

Mayor Wurster has invited a hundred repre sentative citizens to meet him at the City Hall this afternoon for a conference on the details of the "wake "over the decease of Brooklyn as an independent municipality. It is understood that the Society of Old Brooklynites, which strengously opposed the consolidation move-ment, will figure as chief mourners.

whistling, imitations of birds and farm fowls. | DANGER OF SMALLPOX FROM CUBA. Health Regulations Not Euforced Except in

the Cases of American Citizens. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- Information has been received by the Supervising Surgeon-General that the regulations concerning passengers health certificates are not being strictly observed by the Spanish steamship lines plying between Cuban ports and the United States. The sanitary inspector at Hayana, W. F. Brunner, says that the regulations are enforced generally in the cases of American citizens, but that it is not considered a necessity, apparently, for other persons. This condition of affairs appears, he says, with the sailing of every steamer for New York or other American cities. He recommends urgently that while the danger of yellow fever appearing at a port of the United States may be past, there is still danger from smallpox. During the month of December, Mr. Brunner says, there will be an exodus of Cubans to the Florida ports, and be proposes to persist in vacutation and re-vacci-nation in every case where it is needed, as this class of passengers is likely to carry the

disease.

The deaths from malarial fever in Cuba are reported to nave increased, and the "lifus" malaria is reported to appear often in the death records. This is the term applied to the form of rever call "typho-malarial" in the United States.

Fourth-Class Postmasters Appointed. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- Ninety-eight fourthclass Postmasters were appointed to-day, among

them being the following: New York—Clarence, Erls county, C. G. Parker; Cuddebackville, Orange county, R. C. Jackson; Horn-by, Steuben county, R. W. Wacat; North Hoosick, Kensselaer county, C. L. Klages; Painted Post, Steu-ben county, F. C. Wheox; Presho, Steu-ben county, L. K. Hennett; South Bradford, Steuben county, Millian Lamphier; Vestal, Broome county, Abram Benne.

Rateliffe Trial Adjourned to Monday.

The trial of Edward J. Ratcliffe, the actor who is charged with wife beating, was ad journed yesterday until Monday, owing to the death of a brother of Juror Bernard Conlan. Ratelife remains in the Tombs.

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A CHRISTMAS INDICATOR.

As the country pedagogue stands before the blackboard with a pointer to demonstrate his mathematical propositions, so we use this space to point out to you articles suitable for holiday gifts. First we point to Carpets and Rugs rich in pattern and diverse in coloring, still at "low tariff" prices. Next, our unequalled assortment of decorative cosey-corner draperies and lace curtains.

Special Bargain, IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS

\$3.50 and \$5.00 per pair.

Our pointer now yeers toward the Christmas furniture fancies in odd shapes and styles, and to "Long Credit," which in turn points to the holiday wallet and says: Keep it closed, if you wish, until after

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